

HOUSE ACCEPTS WILSON'S GREAT NAVAL PROGRAM

By Vote of 283 to 51, It Approves Increases Made to Bill in Senate.

PARTY LINES WIPED OUT WHEN BALLOT IS TAKEN

Majority of Both Democrats and Republicans in Favor of Administration Plan.

IT CALLS FOR \$315,000,000

Means This Country Will Have Second Largest Navy in World.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Congress virtually completed the national defense program to-night by finally approving the great increases in naval construction and personnel written into the naval bill and urged by the administration.

The House accepted the building program to which its conferees on the measure had refused to agree by a vote of 283 to 51, with seven of the members present not voting. The personnel increases, on which there also was a disagreement in conference, were approved without a recorded vote.

The personnel and construction sections, which already have the approval of the Senate, authorize an increase in enlisted men to 74,700 and the building of 157 war vessels within the next three years, with four battle cruisers and four battle ships included among the ships for 1917. Previously the House had refused to adopt a continuing building program, had authorized only five capital ships, all of them battle cruisers, and had provided for a personnel of only 65,000.

LESS IMPORTANT SECTIONS SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE

On several less important sections, including appropriations for improvement of navy-yards, the House insisted on its disagreement to Senate increases, and voted to send the bill back to conference for settlement of these points. An early agreement is expected, however, and the measure may be sent to the President for his signature within a week.

Secretary Daniels issued a statement to-night, pointing out that the building authorizations in the bill were the greatest ever passed in any country, and would give the United States, in the opinion of naval authorities, the second largest navy in the world. He declared the measure "so complete and nearly perfect that it will stand as a model for all navy bills for future legislatures."

VOTE ACCEPTING BILL ON NONPARTISAN LINES

The vote by which the House accepted the Senate increase in the building program was nonpartisan, the majority of both Democrats and Republicans voting in the affirmative. Of the fifty-one members who voted in the negative, there were thirty-five Democrats, fifteen Republicans and one Socialist, as follows:

Democrats—Ayers, Bailey, Black, Buchanan, of Illinois; Burnett, Connelly, Cox, Dies, Doolittle, Garrett, Gray, Hardy, Helvering, Hilliard, Huddleston, Johnson, of Kentucky; Kitchin, McClintock, Page, of North Carolina; Randall, Shallenberger, Spouse, Sisson, Slayden, Steele, of Iowa; Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor, of Arkansas; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Van Dyke, Watson and Webb.

Republicans—Anderson, Campbell, Crampton, Davis, of Minnesota; Dillon, Ellsworth, Haugen, Helgesen, Hollingsworth, Kinkaid, Lenroot, Mondell, Morgan, of Oklahoma; Nelson and Young, of North Dakota.

Socialist—London.

During debate on the building program, the Republicans insisted that they had led the way toward increases, and that the administration was not entitled to all of the credit.

CHARGES DEMOCRATS WITH CHANGE OF FRONT

The time allotted opponents of the big bill was controlled by Democratic Leader Kitchin, who charged the Democrats with a sharp change of front. "Two months ago, the Democrats, urged by the administration, were asked to vote against the wild, reckless, extravagant expenditures proposed by the Republicans," said Mr. Kitchin. "I denounced the Republican program as reckless criminality. Yet now the chairman of the committee, the Secretary of the Navy, the President and fellow-Democrats ask me to get up here and eat my words."

"When this program passes the Congress and is signed by the President this nation will be the greatest military nation the world has ever seen. And yet they say we are sane and patriotic."

Republican Leader Mann, advocating the increases, declared it was ordinary wisdom to prepare for "what we hope will never come."

"I want to keep out of war," he said, "but we should be prepared to protect our rights, at home and abroad. The credit will belong to the Republican side for the votes that will pass the larger program."

AMENDMENTS SENT BACK TO CONGRESS

Senate amendments to which the House disagreed and which will be referred again to conference, include: \$6,000,000 for equipment of the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans Navy-Yards for construction of warships, with immediate equipment

Plan to Remove Courthouse Beaten

Citizens of Hanover Defeat It By 577 in Favor to About 732 Against.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ASHLAND, VA., August 15.—The proposition to move the courthouse from Hanover to Ashland was defeated at the Hanover County election held to-day to decide the matter. The vote was 577 in favor of the change and about 732 against, with exact figures from one of two precincts still missing at a late hour to-night.

Intense interest was shown in the election, and the vote was the largest that has been polled in Hanover County in recent years. Workers for and against the plan to remove the courthouse had been active for weeks, with the result that nearly every qualified voter who was able to get to the polling places did so.

The vote in the precincts from which complete figures have been received was as follows:

	For Removal.	Against Removal.
Ashland	373	77
Clay	38	18
Rockville	59	12
Hall's Shop	11	17
Higgason	76	24
Smith's Store	6	21
Cold Harbor	1	28
Rural Point	2	132
Mechanicville	7	54
Total	567	632

Blunt's precinct gave a majority of ten for removal, and Old Church one of about fifty against.

RUSSIANS SEIZE GATE TO HUNGARY

They Now Hold Jablonitz, Which Leads From Galicia Through Carpathians.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Supreme Effort Under Way to Force Surrender of Von Bothmer's Army.

LONDON, August 15.—The Russians have captured Jablonitz, one of the principal gateways from Galicia to the Hungarian plains, and Petrograd reports that their offensive in this direction is continuing. This is the first news of an advance by the Russian southern army since the conquest of the Austrian crownland of Bukovina was completed.

MAKES SUPREME EFFORT TO CUT OFF VON BOTHMER

Further to the north the Russians are continuing their driving operations against the Austrians with apparently uninterrupted success. Their troops are pouring across the Zlota Lipa at several points, in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the Teutonic forces. Fierce fighting is being waged along the entire line south of Brody, and General Brussiloff apparently is making a supreme effort to cut off the army of General von Bothmer and force its surrender.

In the other theaters of war, interest centers in the Italian operations, no important action being reported on either the British or French fronts.

The Italians are vigorously pressing their advance on the Carso plateau, and Rome reports the capture of several sections of the Austrian trenches and the taking of more than 1,600 prisoners. Unofficial dispatches from Italian sources claim General Cadorna now is within thirteen miles of Trieste, and that the Austrian fleet has left the harbor.

The Austrian official statement reports the repulse of Italian attacks in the Vipacoe Valley, about eighteen miles east of Gorizia, but the official statement from both sides leave the general situation vague. Press dispatches from Geneva and Paris declare that the most formidable barriers between the Italians and Trieste, is being evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Italians are already in the suburbs.

BRITISH GAIN FOOTHOLD IN GERMAN TRENCHES

The Germans admit that the British have obtained a foothold in their trenches on the Thiepval front, and report the repulse of violent attacks by the British and French in other sectors of the Somme line. According to Paris and the London War Office, the day passed without any event of significance.

Another report of fighting on the Balkan front comes from the Berlin War Office, which states that a small engagement occurred south of Lake Doiran. There have been several reports of fighting in this theater recently, and all have come from German or Bulgarian sources. As on previous occasions, Berlin claims that the fighting was of small importance and resulted in a repulse for the entente allies. Entente war offices remain silent as to the situation at Saloniki.

FIRST DYES RECEIVED

Consignment Brought by Submarine Deutschland Now in Hands of New York Company.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The first consignment of dyes brought from Germany by the submarine freighter Deutschland has been received by a coloring company in this city, and constitutes the first shipment of the kind to reach this city from German manufacturers since the beginning of the war. Other dye stuffs users here received bills of lading for some of the Deutschland's cargo, which is estimated to have included about 200 tons of dyes, valued in excess of \$1,000,000. It is reported that high prices are demanded for these dyes, but one of the reasons here said for this was the absurd to believe that fabulous profits will be realized on their sale. He declared that the cost of the dyes in Germany is at least twice what it was before the war, that freight and insurance charges are three times as great, and that the dyes brought by the Deutschland were not in the form of paste, composed of 16 and 20 per cent dye and the rest paste, but are 100 per cent dye.

CASE TO BE REOPENED

Steamship Company Wants Investigation of Failure to Secure Rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to initiate an investigation and reopen a case of the Charleston and Norfolk Steamship Company against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, in order that an opinion may be rendered as to whether proportional rates asked for by the steamship company will be granted in advance of purchase of steamships contemplated by the company. The Charleston and Norfolk Steamship Company, the resolution sets forth, empowered to purchase steamships, petitioned the commission to put into effect certain proportional rates from Cincinnati and Louisville to Norfolk and Newport. The petition was denied on the ground that the company was not a common carrier.

DISCUSS PAPER SITUATION

Publishers of North Carolina Newspapers Hold Conference at Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 15.—Publishers of morning and afternoon newspapers in North Carolina held conferences here to-day to discuss the white print-paper situation, but further than an informal agreement to cut down the use of white paper as far as possible by the morning newspapers, publishers no conclusion was reached relative to what might be done for relief.

The afternoon newspaper publishers, belonging to the Afternoon Publishers' Association, agreed to pool their foreign advertising representation, and selected New York and Baltimore firms to represent them. The publishers of morning papers attending the conference were: W. H. Bagley, News and Observer, Raleigh; W. H. Sullivan, the Observer, Charlotte, and E. B. Jeffress, Daily News, Greensboro.

SLAYS HIS WIFE

North Carolina Dentist Then Turns Pistol on Himself, Dying Two Hours Later.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 15.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon, H. D. Harper, of Kinston, N. C., who, with his wife, was spending the summer in Weaverville, N. C., near Asheville, shot Mrs. Harper, killing her almost instantly. It is thought, and then fired a pistol shot into his own temple, dying two hours later.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper were guests at a boarding-house in Weaverville, and there is no known cause for the tragedy, except that Harper, who is a dentist, is said to have been a heavy user of intoxicants. Reports from the village say that Mrs. Harper had threatened to leave her husband unless he stopped drinking.

TROOPS TO REMAIN IN THEIR CAMPS

Order Sending Them to Mexican Border Revoked by War Department.

FEAR OF STRIKE CAUSE

If Labor War Comes, Soldiers Will Be Needed for Duty on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Orders for the remaining mobilized units of the National Guard to proceed to the border have been suspended by the War Department. No official explanation has been made, but it has been known that the delicacy of the railroad situation has been the moving consideration.

The suspension of the orders to the troops, which would have moved some 25,000 men to the border, should not be taken as an indication that the President's negotiations with the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad managers have taken an unfavorable turn, but is a measure of caution. It was considered highly undesirable that all the remaining guardmen should be moved to the border while there was a possibility of a railroad strike, in which they might be called upon to preserve order throughout some of the States. There is even the possibility that some of the troops, in the event of a strike, might be called upon to guard or operate mail trains and trains supplying the troops already on the border.

The suspension of the orders prevents the immediate movement of the troops from Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont and the movement of all other mobilized units which were to have gone forward as soon as they were equipped. Some of the Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont troops were about ready to go to the border.

SUSPENSION IS NOT REVOCATION OF ORDER

It is clear that the suspension is not a revocation of the order, and that if the railroad strike situation clears up the troops will be moved to the border line.

The official explanation of the change at the War Department is that difficulties of transportation and equipment suddenly developed have made a delay necessary. It is known, however, that the railway situation is the real cause.

A telegram from Major-General Funston, made public by the War Department, disclosed that the general recommended the suspension of the order. His telegram follows:

"In view of possibility of a general railroad strike, I desire to call attention of the War Department to difficulties that will follow in maintaining food supplies not only of troops in this department, but of the civilian population as well. These border States produce but little foodstuff except cattle."

"In view of the foregoing I recommend that National Guard organizations which are about to start for border stations be retained in their mobilization camps until such time as the question of a general strike has been determined."

AID FOR WEST VIRGINIA

Congress Takes Steps to Help Sufferers in Flood-Swept Valley.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Congress took steps to-day to extend Federal aid to West Virginia flood victims in Paint and Cabin Creeks and the Kanawha and Coal River Valleys. The Senate adopted a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for their relief, and the House adopted another resolution including West Virginia among Southern States to share in the \$500,000 flood-relief appropriation recently approved. The House measure probably will be accepted by the Senate as a substitute.

NO FEAR OF WAR

Hughes Would Not Shrink if Country Had to Fight for Its Rights.

TACOMA, WASH., August 15.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience in Tacoma's stadium to-day that he would not shrink from war in enforcing American rights abroad.

Mr. Hughes confined his remarks almost wholly to what he termed the need for a protective tariff, and reviewed Democratic tariff legislation and the Democratic platform plank of 1912 relating to the tariff.

Mr. Hughes left at 4:40 P. M. for Seattle.

SAMUEL GOMPERS REPLIES

Denies That He Is Arbitrary or Tyrannical, as Charged by Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Samuel Gompers replied to-day to Senator Sherman, who yesterday denounced him in the Senate as a "public nuisance" during a characterization of certain labor leaders as arbitrary and tyrannical.

"It is impossible for me to be arbitrary or tyrannical," said Gompers. "For there are no such powers vested in the president of the American Federation of Labor. I never have attempted, and do not now attempt, to have not the power, to deliver the vote of any man or group of men."

THIRD MAN REFUSES

Wilson Considers Long List of Men Available for Appointment to Mexican Commission.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The third man originally selected by President Wilson to serve with Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis on the commission to compose Mexican border troubles has declined to serve, it became known to-night.

King George Spends Week With His Army on Front in France

Visit Is Kept Secret, and He Sees What Has Been Accomplished Against Germans.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 15 (via London).—King George has been at the front for a week. He left to-day for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution, the visit was kept a secret, and there was no display or big reviews as on the occasion of his visit last fall.

The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields it had won. There was only the flutter of a bit of hunting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust, and motor-truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around, exclaiming "The King."

The Prince of Wales was with the King all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Neither wore any decorations, and might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

KING SEES EFFECTS OF BRITISH SHELL FIRE

At one point on the line the King met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the French army, which delivered the main attack, and Major-General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Pricourt, the King went into the first-line British trenches, from which the British made their charge. "Now, I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old no man's land and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British had wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater, the King looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation. He watched the curls of black smoke, which signified that the German guns were busy, while near-by him a battery of British guns was sending screaming answers.

GUNS IMPROVE AS THEY ADVANCE

"You seem to have missed that," he said to General Rawlinson, indicating a silver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, Your Majesty," said General Rawlinson. "We improve as we advance."

When the King wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts, General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out, yet when the King came back up the steps sniffing, he said: "It smells pretty strong." Remarkable on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion stationed at that point, "Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise, and they are not so comfortable now."

A dramatic moment occurred as the King was walking across a field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the King and the Prince of Wales halted and saluted the cross.

"It was surprising the King to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it, wouldn't he begin a strafe with his guns. As it is, Whistling Percy might let loose any minute." Whistling Percy is the name of a noisy shell from the German guns.

In common with all visitors, the King took away some souvenirs in the shape of empty shell cases and bits of German equipment. As he was leaving the field, the soldiers of the reserves, the transport men, gunners on relief and others in the neighborhood followed him until there was a large crowd around the party before they entered the automobile. Somebody called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

KING LAYS OUT OWN PROGRAM FOR EACH DAY

Sir Douglas Haig, as the King's host, told him what was worth seeing during his visit, and then the King laid out his own program each day.

This led him to have a look at a town which had been shelled recently by guns of big caliber. As he and the prince went about leisurely examining the enormous craters and the ruins of the old town hall, his attendants were considering what might happen if another crater was made where they were standing. Etiquette did not permit them to tell royalty to move on, but they suggested it politely. Royalty, however, persisted in remaining in the square until curiosity was satisfied.

When the King visited the men of the Scottish division which had seen much desperate fighting at Delville, or "Devil's Wood," the survivors of the South Africans gave him the Zulu war cry. He managed to see something of all kinds of the soldiers fighting under the British flag, from the Scotch, English and Irish to the troops from overseas.

NOT AFRAID OF GERMAN, BUT KING FRIGHTENS HIM

When Private Proctor, of the Liverpool Regiment, was told the King himself was going to pin a Victoria Cross on his breast, Proctor confessed to be afraid.

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LITTLE PROGRESS MADE IN EFFORTS TO AVERT STRIKE

Two Days of Conferences End With Settlement Nowhere in Sight.

BASIS IS FOUND FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

Railroads Concede Principle of Eight-Hour Day to Employees.

SUMMON GENERAL COMMITTEE

Nothing More Can Be Done Until Union Men Decide on Answer.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—President Wilson's effort to bring the railroad managers and the brotherhood leaders together in some form of settlement of the differences which threaten a nation-wide railway strike, after two days of conferences, has progressed only to the point where a groundwork for further negotiations has been laid.

Hope of arbitration of all issues waned to-day, but the situation was brightened by the possibility of a settlement by the railroads conceding the principle of the eight-hour day, and both sides settling collateral issues by some form of negotiation as yet undetermined.

SEND WORD TO NEW YORK FOR GENERAL COMMITTEE

After communicating with President Wilson to-night, the employees' subcommittee sent word to New York for the 640 members of the general committee to come to Washington. They are expected here on Thursday, and probably will see the President on Friday. The managers' committee will confer with him again to-morrow.

Two official statements issued from the White House during the day merely stated that the discussions still were in progress, and that no report could be made on progress.

The first, issued by Secretary Tamm, after the President had met the railroad managers during the forenoon, follows:

"The President spent an hour and a half this morning with the representatives of the railway management. After the conference, he said it was impossible as yet to report on the result. All he could say was that a very candid and honest discussion was in progress about a practical basis of settlement."

Late in the day, after the President's meeting with representatives of the employees, he made this statement: "There is no change. There is an earnest effort being made to work out a settlement."

DIRECTS HIS ENERGIES TO OBTAINING EXPRESSIONS

When it became clear that arbitration of the entire problem probably never would be agreed to, but that the railroads might concede the principle of the eight-hour day and dispose of other issues by some form of negotiation, the President directed his energies to obtaining expressions from both sides on how negotiations could be carried on. Direct conferences and inquiry by an investigation commission were suggested, and the President indicated his willingness to appoint such a commission himself.

It was understood that the employees' representatives offered no suggestion on this feature. The railroads were reported to be ready to concede the principle of the eight-hour day on condition that all collateral issues be thoroughly investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other body.

Administration officials refused to predict to-night what the outcome would be, and the President was understood to be uncertain whether a strike could be avoided. The White House conference was continued to-morrow, but it was not believed that a crisis would be reached before Thursday. In the meantime, the managers and employees will communicate with the interests they represent. The decision to send to New York for the general committee of the railroad employees was reached because the subcommittee here is without power to reach important decisions without reference to the men in New York.

SOUNDING SENTIMENT ON EVERY PHASE

Thus far the President has not attempted to bring the two sides together on any concrete blanket proposal. He is sounding sentiment on all phases of the situation, in order to have the case fully in hand before making a final effort to settle the problem. Neither have the representatives of either side finally turned down any suggestion except arbitration, and they have several under discussion which will be taken up again with the President.

For a time to-day there was pronounced pessimism among the employees' representatives. Suggestion of investigation by a commission then was brought forward, and its reception aroused new hope that a satisfactory solution might be found.

President Wilson devoted most of his day to conferences with the managers and the employees, seeing both sides separately, as on Monday, and a meeting with Judge William J. Chambers, of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Managers for the railroads continued meetings at their hotel for discussion of the situation. Representatives of the employees, however, held no conferences, save for informal conversations

Boy of Nine Murderer in Fight Over Cigarette

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PETERSBURG, VA., August 15.—The police to-night arrested the youngest murderer that the State ever has held, and he is confined in the city jail, without any realization of the crime that he has committed. The murder took place at the corner of High Street and Virginia Avenue, and was the result of a quarrel over a cigarette stamp.

The youthful murderer is named Burt Harris, and he is only nine years old.

Harris' brother threw a cigarette stamp on the street, and Burt and Fred Paul Harrell started for the stamp. The two boys both grabbed for it, and as they fought over it, Harris drew a knife and stabbed Harrell several times.

Harrell only lived a short while after the stabbing, dying before he could be taken to the hospital.

REROUTING ORDINANCE MEETS WITH DEFEAT

Board of Aldermen, by Tie Vote, Rejects Long-Pending Proposition.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH OBJECTS

Plan Proposed Consolidation of Cross Town Lines, Double-Tracking on First Street and Removal of Old Henrico Line Tracks.

The ordinance designed to allow the Virginia Railway and Power Company to reroute its Ginter Park and Barton Heights and Hull Street cars into a single cross-town line, double-track tracks on Baker and Duval Streets and Brook Avenue was defeated last night when the Board of Aldermen refused to concur. The vote was a tie, as follows:

Aye—Messrs. Gillman, Grundy, Gunst, Mitchell, Powers and Adams—6.
Nay—Messrs. Christian, Melton, Nelson, Paul, Puller and Workman—6.

The measure met death after the Board, by the same vote, refused to recommit it for further hearing by the Committee on Streets.

Various reasons were advanced why the paper should be recommitted, the principal ones being that citizens objected to the removal of the Richmond and Henrico tracks in old Jackson Ward, the inauguration of the "skip-stop" system and a protest from the vestry and congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Grace and Ninth Streets.

PROTEST COMES FROM ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

A letter from the church protested against the cars being routed up Ninth Street on the ground that the noise interrupted services. This objection was elaborated upon in a letter from the rector, Rev. W. Russell Bowles, D. D., who is now out of town.

Alderman Christian moved a recommitment of the ordinance with the direction that it be printed and distributed among all members of both branches of the Council. He declared that it was only within the past few days that it had become generally known that the ordinance allowed the removal of the tracks on Duval and Baker Streets and Brook Avenue.

Alderman Puller introduced a petition signed by 124 citizens who objected to the passage of the ordinance, which had been adopted by the Common Council by a vote of 18 to 2.

Alderman Mitchell strenuously opposed recommitment, and characterized it as a "dilly-dally method" to bring about the measure's defeat. "We have got to keep up with the progress of the city," he said.

Alderman Workman opposed the measure on the ground that the schedule for South Richmond was objectionable to his constituents, and asked that the Board recommit. In order that differences of opinion might be adjusted.

Alderman Nelson said that he was not aware until he was on the floor of the Council chamber that the measure included the inauguration of the "skip-stop" system on the Barton Heights and Ginter Park lines, and was against it on that account.

Alderman Christian's motion was lost by the tie vote of 6 to 6.

At this juncture Alderman Paul moved that the section allowing the adoption of the "skip-stop" plan be stricken out, and it was lost by the same vote.

When the measure was placed on its passage the alignment of the votes was the same, and, requiring two-thirds, was lost.

This measure has been pending before the Council for the past eight months. It was first considered by a subcommittee of the Committee on Streets, which whipped it into shape and unanimously recommended it for adoption by its parent body. The Street Committee was also unanimous in recommending it to the Common Council for passage.

At the meeting of the Street Committee St. Paul's Church registered its first complaint, but further objection did not develop until the ordinance was put on its passage in the Council. Here there was a strong sentiment to recommit the paper, but, following its defeat by a slight majority, it was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

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